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by Rev. Thomas Miller



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The Site of the New Park in relation to The Battle of Bannockburn

THE publication of Mr. W. M. Mackenzie's ingenious and revolutionary theory about the battle of Bannockburn has drawn the attention of scholars to the tactics of the battle at the appropriate moment of its six hundredth anniversary. I venture to construct a new theory of the battle, which seems to me compatible with the authorities on which Mr. Mackenzie relies and also in harmony with new evidence of charters and other records.

The stress of the present argument rests upon the limits of the New Park. Any one who is familiar with the history of the battle will realise the importance of evidence for the exact situation of the New Park. Mr. Mackenzie's plan places the New Park a considerable distance to the north of the farm now known as Coxithill, and about a mile and a half from the Bannock. I believe that the New Park extended from Coxithill to the Bannock. As the Scots encamped the night before the battle in the New Park, and as Mr. Mackenzie says that everyone is substantially in agreement that 'the battle was fought on the ground between the encampments,' it is clear that a change in the site of the New Park affects the whole argument.

A detailed discussion of the evidence of the ancient charters and the more modern sasines must be reserved for publication elsewhere. Meanwhile, the following summary will indicate the main points on which is based the theory of the locality of the New Park, which is the basis of a new reading of the battle. That locality is an area enclosed between Borestone, Parkmill, and Coxithill, and it can be shown to have been under trees at the date of the battle. The accompanying sketch map illustrates the sense of the charters and sasines which transmit the New Park and the adjacent lands to successive owners from Bruce's day to our own.

Twenty-five years before Bannockburn made it famous, the New Park had very well ascertained boundaries. Its circum-

ference was carefully measured, and the measure of its length in feet has been preserved in the Exchequer Rolls. In the account of the Sheriff of Stirling for 1289,¹ there is an entry of a payment for putting up a fence 7200 feet long to enclose it. Fourteen years after he used it as his base at the battle of Bannockburn, King Robert granted the New Park, by charter² to a vassal named Adam Barber. The conveyance of the New Park by charter implies the existence of boundaries, either described in the charter or so familiar in the district as not to require description. There is no description, probably because the New Park may still have been enclosed in 1328. The charter simply states that the New Park is to be held according to all its right marches. A charter by David II., granted in 1369, proves that the land was then under wood. A charter of 1455 shows that the New Park had been acquired by William Murray of Touchadam, and since that date it has always been in the possession of the Murrays, whose title-deeds include the original charter of 29th July, 1328.

The situation and the boundaries of the New Park can be discovered from documents relating to the surrounding properties, the limits of which were not so well known as those of the New Park itself, and therefore required description. The lands of Torbrekkis (Torbrex) were given by Robert Bruce to a William Bisset, *c.* 1315-1321, and a charter of Robert Bisset in 1533 shows that New Park was on the south and south-east of Torbrex. A sasine of 1709 indicates that the south and south-eastern boundaries of Torbrex ran slightly to the south of the road from St. Ninians to Touch, marching with the lands of Cocksithill. We have therefore reached this point—that the charter of 1533 speaks of the lands of Torbrex as being bounded by the lands of Coxit. But the original charter of 1328 grants the lands of Kokschothe, near Kyrktoun, along with the lands of Newpark, and the Murray sasines show that the names were used interchangeably, Newpark being the usual description where title is concerned, and Coxit being employed in descriptions of boundaries. Other sasines show the distinction between the lands of Newpark and the lands of Blackdub of Touchadam which form their eastern boundary, and the distinction between Newpark and the lands of Haggis and Graysteall which bound it on the west. The whole series of charters and sasines is consistent in leading us to the

¹ *Exch. Rolls of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 38.

² Charter in the possession of Major Murray, Polmaise.

conclusion that the lands given in Bruce's charter of 1328 as Newpark and Coxit, near Kyrktoun, were approximately the present farms of Parkmill, New Park, and Coxithill, lying to the south and south-east of Torbrex. In other words, the New Park lay between the road from St. Ninians to Touch and the road from St. Ninians to Chartershall, and the traditional Borestone is near the middle of the eastern boundary of the Park. In what follows, this localisation of the New Park will be assumed.

On the night of Friday the 21st June, 1314, the army of Edward II. lay at Edinburgh, and on Saturday the 22nd it was marching upon Falkirk. When Bruce received this information, he conducted his troops from Torwood on the English line of march to a point also on the English line of march, but much nearer Stirling Castle, the relief of which was the immediate purpose of the enemy. The ground to which he removed was well known as the New Park. Bruce's choice was dictated by the advantage given by a wood to an army of foot soldiers when the enemy is powerful in cavalry, a circumstance insisted upon, almost in identical terms, by Bruce in Barbour's poem and by Wellington in a conversation about the battle of Waterloo. Other considerations also recommended the choice of the New Park. A camp so placed had access to a good water supply in the Bannock Burn and the Kirk Burn, and there was plenty of firewood for cooking purposes.

The danger lay in a descent of the English upon the New Park from the high ground immediately to the south by way of Chartershall, where or whereabouts (and where alone in this locality) the Bannock could be crossed by an army in good order. This was certainly the natural point for Bruce to render impassable. In his account of the pits, Barbour indicates that their purpose was to prevent an attack on the Scottish right, to block an army route, not to form a trap on a battlefield; he makes Bruce say on the Sunday evening that there is no place for alarm: the strength of their position must prevent the enemy from 'environing' them. A tract of ground by the present old Kilsyth¹ road was dug all over into little pits the depth of a man's knee, fitted with stakes sharpened at the top and covered deftly by turf. So thickly were the 'pottis' or holes dotted that Barbour compared the tract where they were made to a bee's honeycomb; the 'pottis' (the *lids* of the 'pottis' were 'green,' so that they did not show) were perfectly placed to protect the right wing of Bruce's army—the

¹ It was part of Bruce's strategy not to block this route till Saturday night—till the last moment. The enemy first learned of the pits on Sunday.

only point exposed to immediate attack; and we read that on going out to inspect them on Sunday morning after they were made, Bruce was satisfied on seeing how admirably they answered their end.

‘On athir syde the way weill braid
It wes pottit as I haf tald.’¹

The tract ‘honeycombed’ must have stretched a considerable distance to left and right of what is now the old Kilsyth road.

‘Gif that thair fais on hors will hald
Furth in that way, I trow thai sall
Nocht weill eschew foroutyn fall.’

Meanwhile the English army was approaching. They were met well out from the Scottish position near Torwood by Sir Philip de Mowbray, governor of Stirling Castle, who could inform them of Bruce’s dispositions and of the blocking by the Scots of the best route by which to approach their position.

Stratagem must defeat stratagem. To get immediately within striking distance of the Scots position was not to be a simple matter. To the east of the hard level crossing blocked² by the pits, the bog of Milton,³ then a sort of natural mill-dam,⁴ arrested the approach of an army in strength, while from the mill, running due north-east to the carse, was the gorge of the Bannock. This impediment, following a winding course a mile in length, was impassable by troops. To the artist this cañon stretching on the one hand towards Beaton’s mill at its upper extremity to Skeoch mill on the other and beyond to the carse, suggests only a scene strikingly picturesque, but to one looking for the military possibilities of the landscape it presents an overwhelming barrier⁵ to an advancing army.

¹ Barbour, xi. 387-388. Mackenzie’s edition, 1909.

² Sir Herbert Maxwell, in spite of Barbour’s indications that Bruce had protected this exposed flat by digging pits to the south of it, marches the English army over the honeycombed ground to attack the Scots (‘The Battle of Bannockburn,’ *Scottish Historical Review*, xi., plan facing page 234).

³ From Milton Bog to Milton Mill ‘the strawnd’ (muddy ditch) ran (1727). Over the Bannock from Milton Bog, *i.e.* on the south bank, a strip of ground was known as Weetlands, another strip as ‘the bog,’ as late as 1727 (Sasine, 10 April, *Stir. Reg. Sas.*). Of same date Craigfoord, immediately at the west of Catcraig, marks the site of the ford at Milton Mill, where James III. was thrown from his horse in 1488. This very narrow ford no army could cross in any order.

⁴ The mill was here in 1215, a hundred years before the battle.

⁵ The gorge for the whole mile averages from 30 to 40 feet in depth. Buchanan comments on the very high banks of the Bannock above the carse: ‘*præaltis utrinque ripis.*’

To bring the Scots immediately to a general action was impossible, in view of the news brought by Sir Philip Mowbray. But honour and safety were in conflict. The following day was the expiring day of the contract sealed between Sir Edward Bruce and Sir Philip.

Honour and delay of a general conflict must therefore be reconciled. This led to the counter stratagem of the enemy. Sir Philip, who was personally responsible for the English being mustered here in Stirlingshire in force such as had never before crossed the borders, must vindicate his part of the treaty with Sir Edward—capitulation of Stirling Castle if not relieved by the 24th—and it was probably his suggestion that if a detachment of cavalry were flung forward to the Castle by the carse this would redeem his pledge and save the honour of England. The carse he knew well,¹ and could act as guide to the detachment or leave for that purpose a trustworthy member of the garrison who had accompanied him in this sally. This would allow the main body of the army to choose between an immediate engagement, if that were possible, and a delay in striking the contemplated blow.

The skill with which this stratagem was managed by the English has scarcely been sufficiently appreciated. That King Robert was watchful of the enemy we know, and his scouts must have been on the alert; yet this detachment had already passed the Scots position when first reconnoitred by them. This seemed to spell disaster; and the rebuke which Bruce administered to his nephew, the Earl of Moray, must have made his blood tingle. Moray, who occupied the Scottish left, which the English had just passed, now had the opportunity of showing the stuff of which he and his men were made. They instantly formed² and advanced towards the Castle. The English detachment was over confident; and 'the bloodless ride over' which Sir Philip had suggested as a redemption of his pledge, must be supplemented by an attempt to surround³ the Scots position. To obtain this object it was necessary for Clifford either to await Randolph's advance or charge him. The latter alternative was the one decided on. The Scots knights, marching on foot, formed into a

¹ Sir Philip, as constable of Stirling Castle, regularly commandeered corn, cattle, victual, and other goods for his garrison from Stirlingshire (*Rot. Scotiae*, 81).

² It does not appear that the whole of Randolph's division advanced, but a detachment only.

³ 'Voluit circuire silvam ne forte Scotti evaderent fugiendo' (*Chronicon de Lanercost*).

circle,¹ with spears protruding and their wall of shields protecting them. The English cavalry dashed upon them, but at the first encounter Sir William Deyncourt, a knight of great repute, was brought to earth, his horse slain with him. As a result of repeated charges many horses and riders lay upon the plain.

Among the persons taken was Sir Thomas Gray, whose son in his narrative tells of an altercation among the English leaders at the moment of attack. Sir Thomas was averse to an encounter, although there was no braver knight in the English ranks; as a prisoner of war he paid for his advice not having been followed.

The fighting had been no tournament affair; it was a determined struggle of mounted knights against knights on foot, and the former were utterly routed² by the latter. But the Scots camp was not only in danger of an assault on the north, it was simultaneously attacked from the east. The vanguard of the

¹ The field of this encounter is kept green by the name 'Battleflats,' corrupted into Batterflats. The ancient approach for cavalry to the Castle was from the west. Hence, riding south from the Castle the route was by the Round Table. Hence, also, in marching to intercept the English column, Randolph kept to the west of Laurelhill, as on the east of it was boggy ground. Nearly every sasine of Torbrex lands mentions this bog. In these sasines the two standing stones at the north-east of the old Torbrex lands are frequently mentioned, described as 'The standing stones betwixt the burgh of Sterling and St. Ninians Kirk' (e.g. Sasine, 4 and 6 Aug. 1716). As St. Ninians parish was constant in its boundaries towards the north prior to 1700, we may infer that the stones were there long before 1314, and were not a landmark set up to indicate where this engagement took place. This is the view of Sir Herbert Maxwell.

² *Scalacronica*: 'Lez vns dez queux fuerent au chastel, autres al ost le roy, qy ia auoint guerpy la voy du boys, estoient venuz en vn plain deuers leau de Forth outre Bannockburn, vn mauueis parfound ruscelle marras, ou le dit ost dez Engles detrusserent, demurrerent tout nuyt, durement auoint perdu countenance, et estoient de trop mal couyne pur la iournee passe.'

Gray, it seems, is referring here solely to the *destinations* of the fugitive knights routed by Randolph. At the moment of rout they were nearly a couple of miles north of the Bannock. The destination of a part of them, he tells us, was the English army then in camp *outré Bannockburn*, i.e. on the other side of the Bannock burn, or the *south* side. Mr. Mackenzie cites only the relative clause of the sentence, and argues that the phrase *outré Bannockburn* must be understood from the geographical standpoint of Sir Thomas as he wrote (*The Battle of Bannockburn*, p. 66; 'The Real Bannockburn,' *Glas. Arch. Soc. Proc.* vol. vi. pt. i. p. 94). If we follow these diametrically opposite readings, a glance at the plans will show that, while we both place the English camp in the carse, its site on Mr. Mackenzie's plan is north of the Bannock, and directly on Bruce's left flank (cf. *The Battle of Bannockburn*, pp. 69, 102, 99), while its position on the present plan is south of the Bannock, and directly in Bruce's front. Sir Herbert Maxwell (editor and translator of the *Scalacronica*) is of opinion that *outré Bannockburn* must mean south of the Bannock. Mr. Andrew Lang took the same view.

enemy was eager to share in the honour of at once surrounding the Scots position; and as this squadron advanced at a trot, the mounted knights from the high ground of the Roman Road at Snabhead saw some Scots moving about in a provoking way on the east skirts of the New Park, as if already in flight. Had Clifford's column succeeded in its object?¹ Warned by Sir Philip to avoid the pits, this second column filed over the Bannock—where a large army could not have crossed—at Craigfoord and Milton Mill, ascending the high ridge on the other side, formerly known as Lawhill. A quarter of a mile up the Bannock the Roman Road crossed. But the Romans, with their preference for straight lines, had run this road through a quagmire. The tract of ground on the south bank where it crossed the Bannock was known in 1727 as 'the place of the streets of the sinks,' while the ground skirting 'the street' is denominated 'bog' and 'weet-lands.' Once on Lawhill, the ground in front is firm, and with but a gentle gradient is suitable for a charge by mounted troops.

King Robert's station was at the Borestone. He rode about on a nimble pony in front of his position, reconnoitring the enemy's advance while holding his own troops in readiness in the margin of the wood. The *point d'appui* at Lawhill is such that a rider stationed at the Borestone is silhouetted into treacherous relief. Bruce, wearing a crown above his helmet, was immediately recognised by the most advanced English knights, especially when he rode out from the wood to a point some distance in front to have a better view of them. Here was a rare chance for single combat with the Scots King, and quick as thought Sir Henry de Bohun, cousin of the Earl of Hereford, gave his horse the spur. The king headed his palfrey into line with the advancing war-horse. When a horse-length distant, the king, with a swift jerk of the reins, avoided his assailant's spear, rose in his stirrups and with his battle-axe struck de Bohun as he passed. The knight fell lifeless, his skull broken to pieces.² When the English vanguard saw that de Bohun was dead, they fled, and the Scots, frantic with enthusiasm on seeing the English champion fall by the hand of

¹ Clifford was then engaged with Randolph's division to the north of the New Park, but hid from view by the wood and Coxit-Hill.

² The name of Braehead, the scene of this trial of arms, is given as *Brackhead* in the earliest recorded sasine of the farm (June 17, 1732, *Stir. Reg. Sas.*). The writer of the *Life of Edward II.*, c. 1325, who recounts the incident in a slightly different manner from Barbour, says:—'Sed Robertus ei restitit et securi quam manu gerebat, caput ipsius contrivit.'

their king, rushed from their camp with loud shouts¹ and pursued the retreating column as far as the defile.

The two detachments having broken away, the English army, following in the wake of the vanguard, reached the lands of Plane (so known in 1215), where Edward halted his entire force and called a meeting of his staff.² When Bruce directed the formation of the pits, he had calculated on their effect in dislocating the English plans: this meeting of Edward with his staff was the result. The English strategists carefully considered the new conditions in which they found themselves. Never before had the route by Chartershall been obstructed, and the information conveyed to them by Sir Philip Mowbray had come upon them as a surprise. Edward for his part desired the immediate arbitrament of battle. But he could not get within striking distance of Bruce by the expected route on that day, and to camp at any point above the gorge on the lands of Bannockburn³ would render him powerless to attack the Scots position on the morrow, for the gorge, twisting to and fro for another mile, barred all passage for his army *by dryfield* to the Scots front.

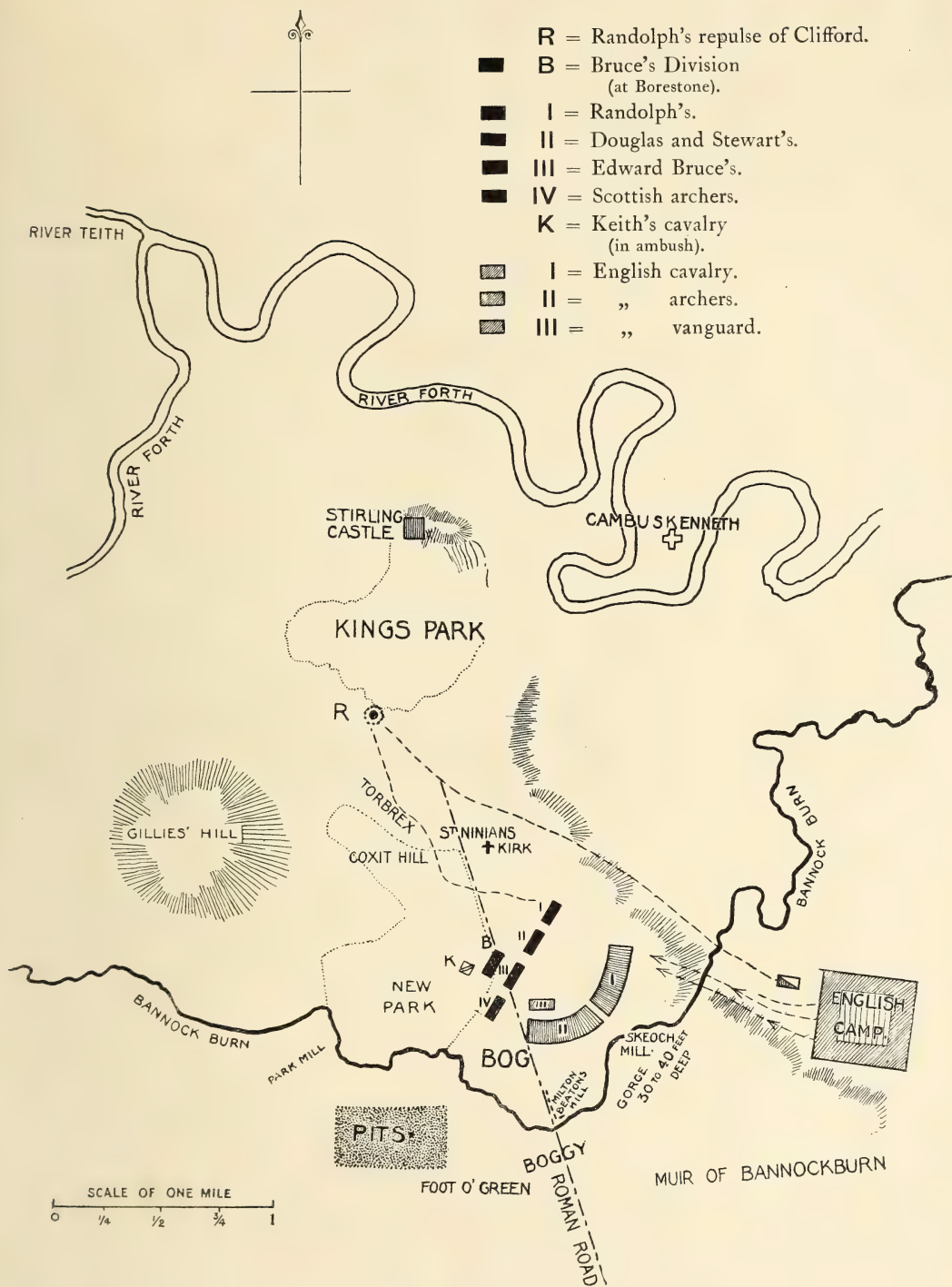
It has not been sufficiently observed that when the English vanguard approached the Scots front by the narrow defile at Beaton's Mill and occupied Lawhill they were unopposed by the Scots. The Scots, on the other hand, made a feint of flight, Bruce meantime observing the movements of the mounted column from the Borestone. The single combat, with its attendant results, was a brilliant accident—the outrush of the Scots and the evacuation of Lawhill by the vanguard.

But Bruce neither then, nor at any time that day, nor that night, nor up till the dawn of the 24th, opposed the enemy's taking up a position in his front. It is here that the locality of the New Park is of first importance. The ground in the Scots front, devoid of trees, being outside the New Park—the eastern march of which was the old Kilsyth road, had a wavy surface, including Lawhill and Balquhiderock Hills—rising contours—but in addition three gentle depressions (1) Whins of Milton hollow, through which the present Denny road runs, (2) the hollow between the Bannock-

¹ Barbour, xii. 75-78.

² 'He gert arest all his battale
At othir als to tak consale.'—Barbour, xii. 7-8.

³ The lands of Bannockburn in Bruce's time, as the evidence of charters and sasines shows, included the lands on both sides of the Bannock from Chartershall to a point on the gorge about midway between Beaton's Mill and Skeoch Mill.



burn and Denny roads, (3) the hollow below the Bannockburn road, where the farmhouse known as The Hole is situated. Mr. Mackenzie, conceiving this area as also part of the New Park,¹ and finding that the fourteenth century writers are in agreement² that Bruce went out of the New Park to fight, is thus obliged to seek the battlefield in the carse. He calls the part of the carse where he places the fighting 'the dryfield lands of the *Old Statistical Account*.' But there is no dryfield in the carse. The soil is all carse clay, on which cavalry could not, even to-day, be conveniently moved. Mr. Mackenzie's view that there is dryfield in the carse (a point which is essential to his argument) depends, I think, upon a mis-reading of the words of the *Statistical Account* (1796).

All King Robert's plans and wishes were that the English should take the area now described as in the Scots front. The English writer who points out the Scots feint of withdrawal gives us the clue to Bruce's plan of battle. After matters had righted themselves by the rout of Clifford at Battleflats, after Bruce had slain de Bohun and remade his dispositions, addressing his troops, according to Barbour, he used words which, when put in their proper place alongside the English writer's observation, disclose his whole plan of battle. As these words form the best guide to the site of the Battle of Bannockburn we quote them in full, all the more emphatically because an accurate fourteenth century topography is necessary to appreciate their significance.

'Na vs thar dreid thàme bot befor
For strynth of this place, as zhe se
Sall let us enveronyt to be.'

Bruce then feeling that his dispositions were justified by the events of the past day, which had rendered the impending battle a calculation of hours, inferring too the enemy's design from the position of their camp, said : We need not apprehend an attack from the enemy except in front. The strength of the position, as you see, is such as shall keep us from being surrounded.

When we have found that his frontal attitude throughout the 23rd and up to the dawn of the 24th was a false retiral or, at the most, a lying on the defensive under shelter of the wood, while he

¹ *The Real Bannockburn*, p. 91.

² Sir Herbert Maxwell, on the other hand, is in opposition to these writers when he assigns the Scots a position in the middle of the New Park in the point of attack on the 24th.

thus spoke of his front to his troops as the Achilles-heel of his position, the strategical design of his dispositions is unmasked. Bruce had *strategically* given up to the enemy the entire ground in his front, an area in itself larger than the New Park. It is this area, roughly speaking a parallelogram, bounded on the west by the old Kilsyth road, on the east by the mile of Bannockburn gorge, on the south by Milton bog and Milton lead or 'strawnd,' and on the north by the margin (or slope) separating dryfield from carse, that Barbour describes¹ as 'a mekill feild on breid.' It lay there *carte blanche*. No demonstrations were made upon it. No pits were dug there, nor is it necessary to assume, as Mr. Mackenzie does, that the English vanguard on the 23rd 'unconsciously' avoided them. By placing the pits south of Chartershall Bruce designed to shift the scene of conflict from a very strong position for the enemy on his right, with no barrier to intercept their flight if defeated, to an excellent tournament ground on his front where if defeated no way of retreat lay open to them, while he himself in the event of defeat could retire among the New Park trees only a hundred yards in his rear. In fine, his plan was *not*, as it appeared, to *evade a battle*, but to *accept a battle* on ground of his own selecting.

But not content with making a free gift to the enemy of the area before the Borestone, he took a further precaution to conceal his intention from them by giving it out in the evening that he was on the point of evacuating the New Park for the Lennox.²

Meanwhile Edward had entered camp in the carse at the mouth of the gorge on the south bank of the Bannock (near the later village of Bannockburn). That this step was taken late in the afternoon is expressly stated in the *Vita Edwardi Secundi*, in Barbour's poem (xii. 330-334), and in the *Scalacronica*. Barbour makes it clear that the passage of the Bannock took place subsequently to the camping, very late at night and up till dawn on the 24th. In this he is in agreement with Sir Thomas Gray, who represents some of the English knights routed at Battelflats in the afternoon, as riding to Edward's camp south of the Bannock. Mr. Mackenzie in making the crossing precede the encampment³ inverts the time-table of these writers. It is important to notice

¹ Barbour likewise certainly speaks in unmistakeable terms of 'the gret stratnes of the place wherein they (the English) were to abide fechtin.' The field of battle was a limited one.

² *Scalacronica*.

³ *Battle of Bannockburn*, p. 67.

The Battle of Bannockburn

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that Barbour uses the same word about the encampment of both armies. The Scots

‘in the park thaim herberyd thar.’

The English

‘herberyd thaim that nycht
Doune in the Kers.’

He thus distinguishes the ‘dryfield’ of the next day’s fighting from the camp, which was situated in the carse, which he describes as a morass (xi. 287). This distinction perplexed Mr. Mackenzie, who explains it on his hypothesis that ‘the battle took place on the plain between St. Ninians slope and the carse.’¹ There is no such plain. The slope is the margin which separates two of the great agricultural sections of Stirlingshire, carse and dryfield—the plain lies not between St. Ninians and the carse, but between the Borestone and Bannockburn village.

During the night ‘the plane hard feild’ across² the Bannock, before the Scots position (reached at this point by a piece of green slope which looks to-day as if it might have been artificially graded for the purpose), was rapidly occupied by the English as a substitute for their adjoining marsh camp.

The English archers advanced first (*‘ante aciem’*) in the twilight of the midsummer night, ranging themselves on the ridge from Lawhill to Braehead farmhouse; the vanguard covered by the archers, and burning to redeem yesterday’s retreat, advanced to a position slightly lower than the bowmen, while the battalions following the King’s standard occupied the ground known as Balquhiderock Hills. When day broke, Bruce again stationing himself at the Borestone, saw his plan of battle realised.

He now issued orders to his own troops to march from their cover into the open field. This was one of two thrilling moments before the actual charge. The English army had been standing listlessly³ in battle array; but as the Scots army emerged from the

¹ *The Real Bannockburn*, p. 101.

² *Lanercost*: ‘transissent.’

³ Gloucester had even ridden over to Edward to suggest postponing attack on the Scots position till the morrow (*V.E.S.*). We have here an independent voucher that Bruce’s prediction had been verified. The English now lay in his front, ready to attack him. Edward was right in rejecting Gloucester’s suggestion, for King Robert’s orders to his troops left the English no alternative but immediate battle. Gloucester’s suggestion, like Bruce’s memorable utterance to his troops, so responsive to the dispositions that are in the minds of the fourteenth century writers, bears no relation to the dispositions in Mr. Mackenzie’s hypothesis; or, in the case of Gloucester’s suggestion, did it mean, as on Mr. Mackenzie’s hypothesis of the relative situations of the two armies it must mean, that Edward was preparing to attack Bruce’s left flank on the plateau above, from the carse.

trees a few hundred yards in front, a gust of rapid movement animated the enemy's ranks. Every knight leapt into the saddle.¹ Barbour describes the bold emergence of the Scots :

‘Thai went all furth in gud aray,
And tuk the playne full apertly.’²

The writer of the *Vita Edwardi Secundi* similarly :

‘He (Bruce) led his whole army forth from the wood.’

The *Scalacronica* to the same effect :

‘They marched out of the wood on foot³ in three divisions.’

A short march, wholly unexpected by the English, for Bruce had hitherto appeared anxious to screen his troops in the shelter of the wood. King Robert was sensible of the terrible game he was playing in leading his troops from cover. But these troops the evening before in his presence had expressed the earnest resolve⁴ to die upon that plain, or set their country free.

The first movements on the field were by troops on the higher ground. Well in front of the New Park trees, on the gentle eastern slopes of Caldom Hill, the battle began. Gloucester gave the order to his men to charge. The Scottish division on the right, led by Sir Edward Bruce, received the charge. The battle now became general. Randolph was posted on the Scottish left and the lower ground. King Edward, at the moment of attack, occupied the slightly undulating plain fronting the Earl of Moray. The division led by Douglas and Stewart now advanced, and thus the Scots ranks, when the English vanguard—the *élite* of the enemy—had been hurled⁵ back upon the large ‘schiltrum’⁶ behind,

¹ *Scalacronica*.

² Barbour, xii. 420-421.

³ Cf. *Vita Edwardi Secundi*. ‘Nullus eorum equum ascendit.’ From these graphic touches, so sensitive to the dispositions, it appears that to the enemy looking on the Scots army at this juncture, the latter seemed destitute of a cavalry arm. This deception King Robert had designed. Sir Robert Keith, the Scots marshal in command of 500 light mounted troops, lay *in ambush* in the wood. Mr. Mackenzie is obliged by his hypothesis to assign Sir Robert a post *in the open*.

⁴ Barbour, xii. 201-206.

⁵ ‘*Aciem comitis contritam*’ (*V.E.S.*)

‘Thar avaward ruschit was,
And, magre tharis, left the plas,
And to thar gret rowt to warrand,
Thai went.’—Barbour, xiii. 169-172.

⁶ Barbour briefly describes the English order of battle :

‘in a schiltrum
It semyt thai war all and some,
Outane the vaward anerly.’

were engaged from a point several hundred yards in advance of the Borestone to a point near the margin of the carse below. A mass of dead and dying horses and men marked the line where the battle was joined.

In the first encounter of the archers on the highest ridge of the battlefield the Scots bowmen were put to flight,¹ and the English bowmen proceeded to riddle the flank of the Scots line, when, to use Barbour's graphic words :

‘ The Inglis archeris schot so fast,
That, mycht thar schot haf had last,
It had beyne hard to Scottis men ;’²

but at that grave moment Sir Robert Keith, at a command from Bruce, wheeled round the south slope of Caldorn Hill and took the archers in flank and rear. This *coup-de-main* led to important results.³ A total rout of the English archers ensued. Throwing down their arms, they ran into their own cavalry's position. To save themselves from being cut down many fled. Thus, at the most critical moment of the day, by a skilfully laid ambush, the most efficient and most powerful arm of the enemy was in an instant put out of action. Two new phases of the conflict now supervened. The Scottish archers took up a position in the Scottish rear, and shot their arrows over the lower schiltrums of spearmen into the ranks of the English mounted knights.⁴ The Scots knights on foot were still maintaining themselves along the whole line with the most determined courage and coolness.

But this was not all. Hitherto, Bruce from the Borestone, a well-selected vantage ground, had merely directed the evolution of his troops. The division following the Royal Standard had been kept in reserve on the height at the Borestone. The whole division now advanced. Thinking that the turning point of the day was clearly come, King Robert threw himself—at the head of this division—upon the enemy's left. ‘It was awful,’ says Barbour, ‘to hear the noise of these four battles fighting in a line—the din of blows, the clang of arms, the shoutings of the war-cries ;

¹ ‘Sagittarii regis Angliae cito alios fugaverunt.’ *Lanercost C.*

² Barbour, xiii. 47-49. The Scots archers, says Barbour, were few in number compared with the English, ‘that ma than thai war be gret thing.’

³ How much at Bannockburn depended on the generalship of Bruce and the *finesse* of his dispositions is clear from the fact that were we to eliminate this *coup-de-main* from King Robert's strategy, the issue of the battle might have been altogether different.

⁴ Barbour, xiii. 76-88. Cf. *ibid.* xiii. 208-224.

to see the flight of the arrows, horses running masterless, the alternate sinking and rising of the banners, and the ground streaming with blood, and covered with shreds of armour, broken spears, pennons and rich scarfs torn and soiled with blood and clay, and to listen to the groans of the wounded and dying.¹

The English ranks began to waver when along the whole Scottish line rang out the words :

‘On thame ! On thame ! On thame ! Thai fail !’²

At this juncture what appeared to the enemy as a new Scottish army was seen issuing from the hills to the west, palpably to aid Bruce.³ The English battalions now reeled. Some on either flank fled. But at many points the tendency to rout was for a time stayed by the English leaders. This gave the opportunity to King Edward’s personal attendants to urge him, much against the grain, to leave the stricken field. A brave attempt was made to rally the day by de Argentine, who, having seen his sovereign safely off the field, returned to the battle. He fell.⁴ Gloucester fell. The English ranks broken, the studied plan of Bruce’s dispositions was now to tell with overwhelming effect.

As the eye to-day sweeps up and down the zig-zag mile of the great natural gorge which hemmed in the English rear, it is clear that, to an army routed or in flight, such a tremendous ravine would form a barrier of the most calamitous kind ; especially when one remembers that the southern boundary of the battle-field which dovetails with the gorge is ‘the strawnd,’ and that again led into Milton bog, while beyond these is the course of the Bannock, and still further the line of Bruce’s pits.

In the Register of Sasines the edge of the cañon behind the English is expressively described as ‘the rigne of the brea’⁵ (e.g. Sasine 12 May, 1685). It is this feature of the battlefield which impressed itself upon the imaginations of Sir Thomas Gray, the Lanercost writer, the writer of the *Life of Edward II.*, and Barbour himself, as they heard the battle described, and they have vividly set forth what they heard.

¹ *The Pictorial History of Scotland*, Division I., p. 137.

² Barbour, xiii. 205.

³ *Ibid.* xiii. 225-264.

⁴ ‘Of his ded wes ryct gret pite.
He wes the thrid best knycht, perfay,
That men wist lifland in his day :
He did mony a fair journe.’

⁵ ‘The rigne of the brea’ = the top of the slope.

Sir Thomas Gray sums up this phase of the battle in one masterly sentence. The English front ranks could not clear themselves, he says, their horses being transfixcd on the Scottish spears; and as the fallen horses kicked out, and the fallen knights clutched at their comrades in the effort to rise again, the rear ranks recoiled, and in recoiling plunged over 'the rigne of the brea' into the ravine of Bannock burn, every one tumbling upon the other.¹

The Lanercost writer similarly divides the principal slaughter on the field between those slain in the front fighting rank, such as the Earl of Gloucester, Robert de Clifford, Sir John de Comyn, Sir Payn de Tybetot, Sir Edmund de Mauley, and those slain by the natural death-trap in the rear. Another great calamity, he says, befel the English, who, driven back behind the pressure of the front ranks, fell (*ceciderunt*) mounted knights, horses and foot, into a large ravine at their backs; some extricated themselves, but the majority did not succeed, and those who were present at the battle and escaped spoke with terror of the gorge for years afterwards. The writer of the *Vita Edwardi Secundi* states as a novel feature that, when the hour of flight came, 'lo, on a sudden (*ecce*) a certain ravine,' as it were, a monster 'swallowed' (*absorbuit*) the bulk² of our army (*magna pars nostrorum in ipsa periit*). Barbour, who usually finds a parallel to the events he describes, states that in the annals of war he conceived the battle of Bannockburn to be unique :

‘I herd nevir quhar, in na cuntre,
Folk at swa gret myschef war stad.’

It was at once a defeat and a carnage.

The lads, swains, and baggage followers now arrived on the battlefield, ran down among the cumbered knights and struggling horses in the ravine and slew them, where they could offer no resistance.

On the two flanks, where pressure upon the gorge was less, flight was possible, and it was resolved by King Robert to pursue all sections of the enemy, giving him no time to rally.

Sir James Douglas was detached in pursuit of the King of England, who had first ridden to Stirling Castle,³ but was now

¹ *Scalacronica*. ‘Chescun cheoit sur autre.’

² The centre of the English army must have fared worst. The gorge was further in the rear of the two flanks.

³ The present plan is compatible with Edward's movements, and is therefore not open to the objection which Mr. Mackenzie brings against the old view.

riding south for safety. The pursuit was followed to Dunbar. Sir Edward Bruce was detached in pursuit of the Earl of Hereford. He came up with the fugitive at Bothwell Castle. The earl and all his company were taken prisoners. A great body of troops leaving the right flank fled towards the Forth. In doing so they unwittingly entered a cul-de-sac as fatal as that from which they had just escaped. They found themselves shut by their pursuers in an angle made by two rivers. The Bannock receives the tide¹ daily a mile up its course (as far as Stewarthall bridge). Nor could the Forth be crossed here by fugitives; it is too broad and deep. Most of those who tried to cross were drowned. A great number of the fugitives ran from the battlefield over the carse to Stirling Castle, and clinging to the castle rocks made a show of resistance. A strong company was sent by Bruce up the crags to attack them, upon which they yielded as prisoners. A number of Welsh troops headed by Sir Maurice de Berclay got across the gorge on foot and fled south. Many, including Sir Maurice,² were taken prisoners, and many slain during their flight.

The finest army England ever saw had ceased to exist, and in a moment the destiny of Scotland was changed.

Sir Philip de Mowbray, Warden of Stirling Castle, in fulfilment of his treaty with the king's brother, now tendered the castle to Bruce. As in one sense he had given the occasion for this mighty overthrow of his nation, he preferred to remain in Scotland, and tendered his sword to Bruce, whom he served with the brilliant qualities that he had formerly displayed in the service of England.

THOMAS MILLER.

Cf. MacGregor Stirling's criticism of Nimmo's plan of battle: 'Many English, at the close of the battle, ran to the castle or the Forth, which they must have done through the victorious army, had it been drawn up from East to West.' Nimmo's *History of Stirlingshire*, 2nd edition, 1817, p. 222.

¹ 'In quam intrat fluxus maris.' *Lanercost.*

² *Vita Edwardi Secundi.*

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